The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1777. [No. 2062]

A Comparison between *Charles the First*, commonly called the Martyr, and *George the Third*, WITHOUT the Grace GOD, King of *Great-Britain*, &c.

The King who acts on principles divine,
Of mercy, justice, and the public good,
Merits the name of SACRED MAJESTY!
But HE, who scorns a nation's just appeal,
And stips his sceptre in his subjects blood,
Deserves reproach, no language can invent,
To join the name of TYRANT. ANONYMOUS.

WE are informed by a celebrated historian, that King *Charles* the First, from his accession to the throne, gave too evident proofs that he cherished the fatal principles of regal and arbitrary power: He was unhappily of opinion, that he was born to be obeyed by the people, and not *bound* himself by the laws of the realm to defend their rights and liberties. He forgot, that what the English meant by prerogative royal, was only a power in the person of the sovereign, to act in matters not contrary to the laws. He was unhappy also in the choice of his ministers, who, to advance their own power and authority, continually fed upon the weakness of their prince, and not only wrought their own ruin, but prepared the blow for their unfortunate master.

George the Third has perfectly imbibed the dangerous maxims of that misguided Monarch; he has so nearly copied him in almost every respect, that one of the *Pythagorean* opinion must certainly believe, that the soul of *Charles* is transmigrated into *George*. There is, however, this difference to be made, the former was tinctured from his infancy with the same false notions which were so much encouraged by his father *James* the First; he had the same favourites, the same council, the same ministers; whereas the latter had had a perfect pattern to rule by, in the person of *George* the Second; and though there were some undeserving men as counsellors in that reign, yet had the present King discarded them, and added others to the list of his worthy ministers, his throne might have been established in righteousness; but instead of this, he rejected his real friends, and countenanced the flatteries of *Bute*, *Mansfield*, *North*, &c. The first, a paltry Laird, made riots by the ill-bestowed favours of his prince, and as a grateful return, confiscated three millions of the public money. The second, a wretch, who in the time of the rebellion, 1745, publickly kneeled down in the market-place of a capital town in England, and drank the Pretender's health. The Third, may prove as pernicious to *George*, as *Buckingham* was to *Charles*; and, in all probability, by his evil councils, may bring him to the same end.

It is said, that *Charles* the First was under the influence of petticoat government; however he may have been ruled by the persuasions of his Queen, we are certain, that *George* the Third was a long time subject to the will of his imperious mother, to the manifest injury and disgrace of the *British* nation.—*Charles* repeatedly refused to redress the grievances of his subjects, but still had complaisance enough to answer them with some objections, by way of an excuse.—*George* has been guilty of the same error, yet could not act the gentleman so well as *Charles*; for he has not only let the people see, that their grievances touched him not, but that it was an affront to petition for redress: Witness the time when he turned his back to the Lord Mayor of *London*, and received the City Remonstrance, with his hands behind him. Some of his friends pretend to excuse this behaviour, as he was privately conferring with Lord North, the time the citizens entered.—If this conference tended to the unhappy disputes with *America*, we must allow, that it was a great piece of rudeness in the Plebeian Mayor, to interrupt his Majesty at a time, when the honour of the kingdom was in agitation.

King *Charles* deemed it a great affront, to presume openly, to attack the characters of his ministers.—King *George* not only deems it an affront, but resents it as such; allowing his judges to exert their arbitrary means for destroying the liberty of the press, that he and his minions may escape the censures of a penetrating people. Nay, his Lord Chief Justice has had the effrontery to declare, that "*Truth itself is a libel*," and has actually caused writers and printers to be unlawfully persecuted, fined and imprisoned, for publishing the truth; for which we are lately informed, this *upright* judge is advanced, by his Majesty, to the dignity and title of an Earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

Some authors have accused *Charles* of his attachment to Popery, because the papists in his time were screened from the rigour of the law, and allowed to enjoy places of profit and honour. It is said, that this was his scheme, to render himself absolute, as he believed their assistance would be necessary, when he should have occasion to take up arms against those who opposed his proceedings. Tho' this is but surmised, why may we not have the same reason to suspect *George*?—His compliment to the *Canadians*, as established by a law, is equally as liable to censure; for what other reason could he have for granting them such indulgencies, unless he also imagined their assistance necessary to murder a people, who scorn to yield obedience to the lawless will of a tyrant.

When *Charles* irritated the *Scots* to take up arms against him, on account of his infringements on their liberty of conscience, he afterwards published a proclamation, commanding them to lay down their arms, on pain of being declared guilty of treason; offering a pardon to all who complied with his orders, and returned to their duty—which shewed, that he required a speedy obedience without any conditions. This was infused into him, from a notion, that on the very name of rebellion, they would immediately surrender; but he soon found he was mistaken, when the Earl of *Holland* was compelled to retreat before them with a numerous army.—So, when *George* the Third excited the just resentment of a brave insulted people, he sent Lord *Howe* with a similar proclamation, and offer of pardon. He, likewise, has found his mistake, and his ministers have been caught in a lie, by assuring him of regulars courage, and *American* cowardice.—*George* has commenced actor, and represents the tragic muse; in one hand he holds the dagger, in the other a cup of poison. He gives *America* the cruel choice—either to dispute his pretensions with the sword, or calmly to drink the oblivion draught—to forget that ever they were free, and put on the unmeasurable chain of slavery!

Charles loudly complained to the world of the horrible rebellion of the *Scots*.—*George* has complained in the same manner of the *Americans*, with this addition, that he declared the Americans rebels, before they even stood on the defensive; and yet the rebels to *Charles* defied only to enjoy their rights and liberties. The people called rebels by *George*, have desired nor asked for more; but at this time, there is a visible alteration in state literature, for what was formerly known by the name of reasoning and petitioning, is now called rebellion.

At the commencement of the war between *Charles* and the Parliament, he erected his *Royal Standard*; this was the ancient manner of making known the King's urgent occasion for his subjects aid, and the place to which they were to repair to assist him—*George* has taken the same method, and succeeded in like manner. Indeed, the parliament in *Charles*'s time took care that he should not receive much benefit thereby, but, as far as I can learn, the *Americans* never made use of violence to prevent any person from repairing to *George*'s standard. And yet such is the general love for the King, that I believe his officers had much rather (the few who did resort thither) had fled away, and kept their allegiance to themselves; for it is reasonable to suppose, that they never would have erected that piece of pageantry, if they had not conceived warm hopes that one half of the people at least, would have ran to it for protection.

King *Charles* was advised by his council to make offers of peace, not only to pretend that the war on his side was defensive, but also to retard the preparations of parliament. The same reason seems to have induced King *George* to lay a snare for *America*; but the United States have found as much honest penetration in the CONGRESS, as England has in the subtilty of her parliament.—The people in *Charles*'s time would have a solid peace, upon better foundation than the King's bare word.—The people of *America* were too wise to treat upon peace, while they were unjustly stiled rebels; they had too much policy to accept of pardon from the aggressor, and entertained more honourable ideas of peace, than to purchase it at the expence of their liberties.—It was upon this general opinion of the people, that the whole authority of the CONGRESS was founded.

Indeed *Charles* behaved more like a man of honour to the parliament, than *George* did to the Congress; for he desired that some persons might be enabled by them, to treat with a like number, authorised by him—whereas Lord *Howe* brought word from his master, that he was sent to treat with the Congress only as private gentlemen; what an empty piece of pride, destitute of a reasonable excuse! Had the Congress been dignified with the titles of Dukes, Earls, or Lords, some shadow of an objection might have appeared; but as they only represented a people, under the name of a Congress, consequently they had no honour or dignity to lay aside but what properly belonged to their constituents. So that *Howe* could have had as much satisfaction in negociating with a *Chinese* peasant, as with any person or persons not authorised by the public voice for that purpose.

It may be said, that I have dwelt too long on the particular vices of King *Charles*, long since dead, and *George* the Third, the living resemblance of a tyrant.—It is now time to compare their virtues, and I sincerely wish, that I could represent *George* far more amiable, than *Charles*'s warmest advocates have painted him. We are told that he was a good husband, a good father, and a good master. I believe that envy itself cannot deny these good qualities to the present King. In private life I think he would merit the character of a moral man; but then the thirst of power must be banished from his mind, otherwise he would forfeit that name too. King *Charles* was so great a lover of justice, that no temptation could dispose him to pardon a wrong action. I should be glad to say as much of King *George*, but till the murders of Clark, Allen, &c. are wiped from the remembrance of his subjects, I must hold my peace.——Never was King so punctual in his devotions public or private, as *Charles* the First;—never was so good an example followed closer than by *George* the Third; how he can reconcile his actions and devotions together, his own conscience must declare!—King *Charles* on this account was accused of hypocrisy; how can King *George* the Third reasonably hope to fare better?

Charles the First, by his unhappy love of arbitrary power, was obliged to renounce the title of "*Most Sacred Majesty*," and put up with the humble name of *Charles Stuart*.——*George* the Third must take example by his fall, renounce his unjust claim to absolute dominion and authority, or be obliged to take upon him the plain name of *George**.—He must either refuse an ear to the council of such ministers as brought *Charles* to the scaffold, or prepare to receive the stroke that delivers millions from his tyranny.

Come forth, unhappy bigots to a false opinion, and view the portrait of your acknowledged King! Is this the sacred *Defender of the Faith*? the Monarch whom GOD has ordered you to obey? Can the Almighty order that wretch to be obeyed, who refuses to govern by his holy law?——Come then, ye plaintive mourners of *America*, and yield obedience to the murderers of your peace! Forget, oh! desolate inhabitants, that you have been deprived of your valuable possessions;—forget that happiness you once enjoyed, and bend the knee to the destroyer;—do not complain of injustice, he is your King;—dare not to revenge the injury, he is the *Lord's anointed*!

I am not to learn, that many of my countrymen will brand me with the title of *Traitor*!—Let them call me by the worst name their malice can invent, they cannot call me *Tory*! It is the duty of every man to discover his sentiments at this important crisis, and I scorn to disguise mine.—I see the justice of the *American* cause, and consider myself bound to defend it. I love the government that institutes laws for the liberty of mankind, and disdain allegiance to the King, who would maintain an abandoned ministry by a people's blood; nor can I, with a safe conscience, acknowledge him as a just sovereign, till he quits his unlawful pretensions to enslave the inhabitants of—— AMERICA.

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* *Of Brunswick.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Esq; President and Commander in Chief of the State aforesaid.*

A PROCLAMATION;

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary, to prevent the Exportation of SALT and HEMP, and the driving Cattle from this State, for a limited Time; I do therefore strictly prohibit the same for the Space of Two Months next ensuing the Date hereof.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the said State, at Charles-Town, this Twenty-third Day of May, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. NISBETT, Deputy Secretary.

Fellowship Society.

A Quarterly Meeting of said Society will be held on Wednesday the 11th of June, at Poinier's Tavern, where the Members are desired to attend at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon. By Order of the Society.

ALEX. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

A Carpenter in Charles-Town,
Who is an able Workman and hath a Family,

WOULD willingly take two well disposed white Boys Apprentices; and will have no Objection to taking two Negro Boys also. As he will constantly work with them himself, no Pains will be spared to instruct them well in the Trade; and to make the Time pleasant, during their Stay with him.—Enquire of the Printer.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At our Vendue store in Broad Street, on Tuesday the 29th Instant, precisely at 12 o'Clock,

AN high blooded GELDING, a Colt of the famous Horse Fearnought of Virginia, and esteemed as complete a Saddle Horse as any in this State: Also a Chair Horse, only 5 Years old this Spring, a very strong serviceable Creature. WEBB and BENTHAM.

For Sale by private Contract,

A Large LOT of LAND in Ashborough, containing 325 Feet, fronting on Church-street, and 210 Feet in depth, and may be conveniently divided into six Lots, with a commodious Dwelling-House and other Out buildings thereon. Apply to THEODORE GAILLARD.

On Wednesday the 28th of May,

Will be sold at Public Sale,

At my Room in Church-Street, at 10 in the Forenoon,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a Family gone off the State, consisting of great Variety, useful and ornamental. JACOB VALK.

The Goods will be ready for View on Tuesday next.

May 23.

For Public Sale,

On Tuesday the 3d of July, at my Room in Church-Street, precisely at 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

THE following valuable LANDS, belonging to the Estate of FRANCIS ROCHE, Esq; deceased:

250 Acres upon Savannah River, in the Township of New Windsor, in Granville County, granted to Nicholas Roche, Esq; April 5, 1738, bounding on Lands to the North of Thomas Smith, to the South east on Glebe Lands, and South westerly on Savannah River.

350 Acres situated the same, granted in May 1738, bounding to the South on Lands laid out for Anthony Stanby, and all other Parts on Savannah River.

350 Acres situated the same, granted to Mr. Arnout Schermerhorn in 1736, bounding to the South-east on Land laid out for Kennedy Obrian, North-west on Land laid out to Thomas Smith, and Southward on Savannah River.

1000 Acres on Pedee River, in Craven County, on the West side of Little Pedee, granted to Jordan Roche, Esq; in 1736, bounding North on Thomas Atkinson, Esq; South on Mrs. Elizabeth Bremar's Land, Southwest on Little Pedee.

350 Acres on the West Side of Little Pedee River, in Craven County, granted to Jordan Roche, Esq; in 1734.

The Conditions will be declared at the Time of Sale.

By Order of EBENEZER ROCHE, Administrator.

JACOB VALK.

Also 600 Acres in Craven County, upon Parolet River, bounding East on Land of Alexander Martin, Esq; and the Province Line.

300 Acres North on the Province Line, West on Lands of Thomas Knox Gordon, and East on John Wood's, South on Pecolet River.

450 Acres East on Land of Ebenezer Roche: All which Lands were surveyed by Mr. Henry Mouzon deceased, in 1770 and 1773.

The AMERICAN CRISIS, N° III.

By the Author of COMMON SENSE.

(Published at Philadelphia, *the 19th of April last.)*

IN the progress of politics, as in the common occurrences of life, we are not only apt to forget the ground we have travelled over, but frequently neglect to gather up experience as we go. We expend, if I may so say, the knowledge of every day on the circumstances that produce it, and journey on in search of new matter and new refinements: But as it is pleasant, and sometimes useful, to look back, even to the first periods of infancy, and trace the turns and windings through which we have passed, so we may likewise derive many advantages by halting a while in our political career, and taking a review of the wondrous complicated labyrinth of little more than yesterday.

Truly, may we say, that never did man grow old in so short a time! We have crowded the business of an age into the compass of a few months, and have been driven through such a rapid succession of things, that, for the want of leisure to think, we unavoidably wasted knowledge as we came, and have left nearly as much behind us as we brought with us: But the road is yet rich with fragments, and, before we fully lose sight of them, will repay us for the trouble of stopping to pick them up.

Were a man to be totally deprived of memory, he would be incapable of forming any just opinion; every thing about him would seem a chaos; he would have even his own history to ask from every one; and by not knowing how the world went on in his absence, he would be at a loss to know how it OUGHT to go on when he recovered, or rather, returned to it again. In like manner, tho' in a less degree, a too great inattention to past occurrences retards and bewilders our judgment in every thing; while, on the contrary, by comparing what is past with what is present, we frequently hit on the true character of both, and become wise with very little trouble. It is a kind of countermarch, by which we get into the rear of Time, and mark the movements and meaning of things as we make our return. There are certain circumstances, which, at the time of their happening, are kind of riddles, and as every riddle is to be followed by its answer, so those kind of circumstances will be followed by their events, and those events are always the true solution. A considerable space of time may elapse between, and unless we continue our observations from the one to the other, the harmony of them will pass away unnoticed: But the misfortune is, that partly from the pressing necessity of some instant things, and partly from the impatience of our tempers, we are frequently in such a hurry to make out the meaning of every thing as fast as it happens, that we thereby never truly understand it; and not only start new difficulties to ourselves by so doing, but, as it were, embarrass Providence in her good designs.

I have been civil in stating this fault on a large scale, for, as it now stands, it does not appear to be levelled against any particular set of men; but were it to be refined a little further, it might afterwards be applied to the Tories with a degree of striking propriety: Those men have been remarkable for drawing sudden conclusions from single facts. The least apparent mishap on our side, or the least seeming advantage on the part of the enemy, have determined the fate of a whole campaign. By this hasty judgment they have converted a retreat into a defeat; mistook generalship for error; while every little advantage purposely given the enemy, either to weaken their strength by dividing it, embarrass their councils by multiplying their objects, or to secure a greater post by the surrender of a less, has been instantly magnified into a conquest. Thus, by quartering ill policy upon ill principles, they have frequently promoted the cause they designed to injure, and injured that which they intended to promote.

It is probable the campaign may open before this Number comes from the press. The enemy have long lain idle, and amused themselves with carrying on the war by proclamations only. While they continue their delay our strength increases, and were they to move to action now, it is a circumstantial proof they have no reinforcement coming; wherefore, in either case, the comparative advantage will be ours. Like a wounded disabled whale they want only time and room to die in: and though in the agony of their exit, it may be unsafe to live within the flapping of their tail, yet every hour shortens their date and lessens their power of mischief. If any thing happens while this Number is in the press, it will afford me a subject for the last pages of it. At present I am tired of waiting; and as neither the enemy, nor the state of politics, have YET produced any thing new, I am thereby left in the field of general matter undirected by any striking or particular object. This Crisis, therefore, will be made up rather of variety than novelty, and consist more of things useful than things wonderful.

The success of the cause, the union of the people, and the means of supporting and securing both, are points which cannot be too much attended to. He who doubts of the former is a desponding coward, and he who wilfully disturbs the latter is a traitor. Their characters are easily hit, and under these short descriptions I leave them for the present.

One of the greatest degrees of sentimental union which America ever knew, was in denying the right of the British parliament "TO BIND THE COLONIES IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER." The declaration is in its form an almighty one, and is the loftiest stretch of arbitrary power that ever one set of men, or one country claimed over another. Taxation was nothing more than putting the declared right into practice; and this failing, recourse was had to arms, as a means to establish both the right and the practice, or to answer a worse purpose, which will be mentioned in the course of this Number. And in order to repay themselves the expence of an army, and to profit by their own injustice, the Colonies were, by another law, declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, and of consequence all property therein would fall to the conquerors.

The Colonies, on their part, FIRST, denied the right; SECONDLY, they suspended the use of taxable articles, and petitioned against the practice of taxation: and these failing, they, THIRDLY, defended their property by force, as soon as it was forcibly invaded, and in answer to the declaration of rebellion and non-protection, published their declaration of Independence and right to self-protection.

These, in a few words, are the different stages of the quarrel; and the parts are so intimately and necessarily connected with each other as to admit of no separation. A person, to use a trite phrase, must be a Whig or a Tory all the lump. His feelings, in a case, may be wounded; his charity, as a Christian, may be moved; but his political principles must go through all the cases on one side or the other. He cannot be a Whig in *this* stage, and a Tory in *that*. If he says he is against the United Independence of the Continent, he is to all intents and purposes against her in all the rest; because THIS LAST comprehends the whole. And he may just as well say, that Britain was right in declaring us rebels; right in taxing us; and right in declaring her "RIGHT TO BIND THE COLONIES IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER." It signifies nothing what natural ground, of his own creation, he may skulk upon for shelter, for the quarrel in no stage of it hath afforded any such ground; and either we or Britain are absolutely right or absolutely wrong through the whole.

Britain, like a gamester nearly ruined, hath now put all her losses into one bet, and is playing a desperate game for the total. If she win it, she wins from ME my life: she wins the Continent as the forfeited property of rebels; the right of taxing those that are left as reduced subjects; and the power of binding them as slaves: And the single die which determines this unparalleled event is, Whether we support our Independence or the overturn it. This is coming to the point at once. Here is the touch-stone to try men by. *He that is not a supporter of the Independent States of America, in the same degree that his religious and political principles would suffer him to support the government of any other country, of which he called himself a subject, is, in the American sense of the word* A TORY; *and the instant that he endeavours to bring his Toryism into practice, he becomes* A TRAITOR. The first can only be detected by a general test, and the law hath already provided for the latter.

It is unnatural and impolitic to admit men who would root up our Independence to have any share in our legislation, either as electors or representatives; because the support of our Independence rests in a great measure on the vigour and purity of our public bodies. Would Britain, even in time of peace, much less in time of war, suffer an election to be carried by men who professed themselves not to be her subjects, or allow such to sit in parliament? Certainly not.

But there are a certain species of Tories with whom conscience or principle hath nothing to do, and who are so from avarice only. Some of the first fortunes in the Continent, on the eve of the Whigs, are staked on the issue of our present measures. And shall disaffection only be rewarded with security? Can any thing be a greater inducement to a miserly man, than the hope of making his mammon safe? And though the scheme be fraught with every character of folly, yet, so long as he supposes, that by doing nothing materially criminal against America on one part, and by expressing his private disapprobation against Independence, as a palliative with the enemy on the other part, he stands thereby in a fair line between both, while, I say, this ground be suffered to remain, craft and the spirit of avarice will point it out, and men will not be wanting to fill up this most contemptible of all characters.

These men, ashamed to own the sordid cause from whence their disaffection springs, add thereby meanness to meanness, by endeavouring to shelter themselves under the mask of hypocrisy; that is, they had rather be thought to be Tories from *some kind of principle*, than Tories by having *no principle at all*. But till such time as they can shew some real reason, natural, political or conscientious, on which their objections to Independence are founded, we are not obliged to give them credit for being Tories of the first stamp, but must set them down as Tories of the last.

In the second Number of the Crisis I endeavoured to shew the impossibility of the enemy making any conquest of America; that nothing was wanting on our part but patience and perseverance, and that, with these virtues, our success, as far as human speculation could discern, seemed as certain as fate. But as there are many among us, who, influenced by others, have regularly gone back from the principles they once held, in proportion as we have gone forward; and as it is the unfortunate lot of many a good man to live within the neighbourhood of disaffected ones; I shall therefore, for the sake of confirming the one and recovering the other, endeavour, in the space of a page or two, to go over some of the leading principles, in support of Independence. It is a much pleasanter task to prevent vice than to punish it; and however our tempers may be gratified by retirement, or our national expences eased by forfeited estates, harmony and friendship is nevertheless the happiest condition a country can be blest with.

FIRST,—The natural right of the Continent to Independence.

SECONDLY,—Her interest in being independent.

THIRDLY,—The necessity.—And

FOURTHLY,—The moral advantages arising therefrom.

I. The NATURAL RIGHT of the Continent to Independence, is a point which never yet was called in question. It will not even admit of a debate. To deny such a right, would be a kind of atheism against nature: And the best answer to such an objection would be, "*The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God.*"

II. The INTEREST of the Continent in being independent is a point as clearly right as the former. America, by her own internal industry, and unknown to all the powers of Europe, was at the beginning of the dispute arrived at a pitch of greatness, trade and population, beyond which it was the interest of Britain not to suffer her to pass, lest she should grow too powerful to be kept subordinate. She began to view this country with the same uneasy malicious eye, with which a covetous guardian would view his ward whose estate he had been enriching himself by for twenty years, and saw him just arriving at manhood. And America owes no more to Britain for her present maturity, than the ward would to his guardian for being twenty-one years of age. That America hath flourished *at the time* she was under the government of Britain, is true; but there is every natural reason to believe, that had she been an independent country from the first settlement thereof, uncontrouled by any foreign power, free to make her own laws, regulate and encourage her own commerce, she had by this time been of much greater worth than now. The case is simply this, the first settlers in the different Colonies were left to shift for themselves, unnoticed and unsupported by any Europe an government; but as the tyranny and persecution of the old world daily drove numbers to the new, and, as by the favour of Heaven on their industry and perseverance, they grew into importance, so, in a like degree, they became an object of profit to the greedy eyes of Europe. It was impossible in this state of infancy, however thriving and promising, that they could resist the power of any armed invader that should seek to bring them under his authority. In this situation Britain thought it worth her while to claim them, and the Continent received and acknowledged the claimer. It was, in reality, of no very great importance who was her master, seeing, that from the force and ambition of the different powers of Europe she must, till she acquired strength enough to assert her own right, acknowledge some one. As well, perhaps, Britain as another; and it might have been as well to have been under the states of Holland as any. The same hopes of engrossing and profiting by her trade, by not oppressing it too much, would have operated alike with any master, and produced to the Colonies the same effects. The clamour of protection, likewise, was all a farce; because, in order to make THAT protection necessary, she must first, by her own quarrels create us enemies. Hard terms, indeed!

To know whether it be the interest of the Continent to be independent, we need only ask this easy, simple question: Is it the interest of a man to be a boy all his life? The answer to one will be the answer to both. America hath been one continued scene of legislative contention from the first king's representative to the last; and this was unavoidably founded in the natural opposition of interest between the old country and the new. A governor sent from England, or receiving his authority therefrom, ought never to have been considered in any other light than that of a genteel commissioned spy, whose private business was information, and his public business a kind of civilized oppression. In the hair of these characters he was to watch the tempers, sentiments and disposition of the people, the growth of trade, and the encrease of private fortunes; and in the latter, to suppress all such acts of the Assemblies, however beneficial to the people, which did not directly or indirectly throw some encrease of power or profit into the hands of those who sent him.

America, till now, could never be called a *free country*, because her legislation depended on the will of a man three thousand miles distant, whose interest was in opposition to ours, and who, by a single "NO," could forbid what law he pleased.

The freedom of trade, likewise, is, to a trading country, an article of such vast importance, that the principal source of wealth depends upon it; and it is impossible that any country can flourish, as it otherwise might do, while commerce is engrossed, cramped and fettered by the laws and mandates of another—yet these evils, and more than I can here enumerate, the Continent has suffered by being under the government of Great-Britain. By an Independence we clear the whole at once—put an end to the business of unanswered petitions and fruitless remonstrances—exchange Britain for Europe—shake hands with the world—live at peace with mankind—and trade to any market where we best can buy and sell.

III. The NECESSITY, likewise, of being independent, even before it was declared, became so evident and important, that the Continent ran the risk of being ruined every day she delayed it. There were those who believe that Britain would endeavour to make a European matter of it, and rather than lose the whole, would dismember it like Poland, and dispose of her several claims to the highest bidder. Genoa, failing in her attempts to reduce Corsica, made a sale of it to the French, and such traffics have been common in the old world. We had at that time no Ambassador in any part of Europe, to counteract her negociations, and by that means she had the range of every foreign court uncontradicted on our part. We even knew nothing of the treaty for the Hessians till it was concluded, and the troops ready to embark. Had we been independent before, we probably had prevented her obtaining them. We had no credit abroad, because of our rebellious dependency. Our ships could claim no protection in foreign ports, because we afforded them no justifiable reason for granting it to us. The calling ourselves subjects, and at the same time fighting against the power we acknowledged, was a dangerous precedent to all Europe. If the grievances justified our taking up arms, they justified our separation; if they did not justify our separation, neither could they justify our taking up arms. All Europe was interested in reducing us as rebels, and all Europe (or the greatest part at least) is interested in supporting us as Independent States. At home our condition was still worse: Our currency had no foundation, and the fall of it would have ruined Whig and Tory alike. We had no other law than a kind of moderated passion; no other civil power than an honest mob; and no other protection than the temporary attachment of one man to another. Had Independence been delayed a few months longer, this Continent would have been plunged into irrecoverable confusion: Some violent for it, some against it, till in the general cabal the rich would have been ruined, and the poor destroyed. It is to Independence that every Tory owes the present safety he lives in; for by THAT, and THAT ONLY, we emerged from a state of dangerous fluctuation, and became a regular people.

The necessity likewise of being independent, had there been no rupture between Britain and America, would in a little time have brought one on. The increasing importance of commerce, the weight and perplexity of legislation, and the entangled state of European politics, would daily have shewn to the Continent the impossibility of continuing subordinate; for, after the coolest reflections on the matter, THIS MUST be allowed, that Britain was too jealous of America, to govern it justly; too ignorant of it, to govern it well; and too distant, to govern it at all.

IV. But, what weigh most with all men of serious reflection are the MORAL ADVANTAGES arising from Independence: War and desolation are become the trades of the old world; and America neither could, nor can be under the government of Britain without becoming a sharer of her guilt, and a partner in all the dismal commerce of death. The spirit of duelling, extended on a national scale, is a proper character for European wars. They have seldom any other motive than pride, or any other object than fame. The conqueror and the conquered are generally ruined alike, and the chief difference at last is, that the one marches home with honours and the other without them. 'Tis the natural temper of the English to fight for a feather, if they suppose *that feather* to be an affront; and America, without the right of asking why, must have abetted in every quarrel and abided by its fate. It is a shocking situation to live in, that one country must be brought into all the wars of another, whether the measure be right or wrong, or whether she will or not; yet this, in the fullest extent, was, and ever would be, the unavoidable consequence of the connection. Surely! the Quakers forgot their own principles, when in their late Testimony they called *this connection*, with these military and miserable appendages hanging to it, "*The happy constitution.*"

Britain

Our support and success depend on such a variety of men and circumstances, that every one who does but with well, is of some use. There are men who have a strange awkwardness to arms, yet have hearts to risk every shilling in the cause, or in support of those who have better talents for defending it. Nature, in the arrangement of mankind, has fitted some for every service in life. Were all soldiers, all would starve and go naked, and were none soldiers, all would be slaves. As *disaffection* to Independence is the badge of a Tory, so *affection* to it is the mark of a Whig; and the different services of the Whigs, down from those who nobly contribute every thing, to those who have nothing to render but their wishes, tend all to the same centre, though with different degrees of merit and ability. The larger we make the circle, the more we shall harmonize, and the stronger we shall be. All we want to shut out is disaffection, and *that excluded*, we must accept from each other such duties as we are best fitted to bestow. A narrow system of politicks, like a narrow system of religion, is calculated only to sour the temper, and live at variance with mankind.

All we want to know in America, is simply this, Who is for Independence, and who is not? Those who are for it, will support it, and the remainder will undoubtedly see the reasonableness of their paying the charges; while those who oppose, or seek to betray it, must expect the more rigid fate of the gaol or the gibbet. There is a kind of bastard generosity, which, by being extended to all men, is as fatal to society, on one hand, as the want of true generosity is on the other. A lax manner of administering justice, falsely termed moderation, has a tendency both to dispirit public virtue and promote the growth of public evils. Had the late Committee of Safety taken cognizance of the last testimony of the Quakers, and proceeded against such delinquents as were concerned therein, they had, probably, prevented the treasonable plans which have been concerted since. When one villain is suffered to escape, it encourages another to proceed, either from a hope of escaping likewise, or an apprehension that we dare not punish. It has been a matter of general surprize, that no notice was taken of the incendiary publication of the Quakers, of the 20th of November last. A publication evidently intended to promote sedition and treason, and encourage the enemy, who were then within a day's march of this city, to proceed on and possess it. I here present the reader with a memorial, which was laid before the Board of Safety a few days after the testimony appeared. Not a Member of that Board, that I conversed with, but expressed the highest detestation of the perverted principles and conduct of the Quaker junto, and that the Board would take the matter up; notwithstanding which, it was suffered to pass away unnoticed, to the encouragement of new acts of treason, the general danger of the cause, and the disgrace of the State.

To the HONOURABLE *the* COUNCIL OF SAFETY *of the State of* Pennsylvania.

At a meeting of a reputable number of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, impressed with a proper sense of the justice of the cause which this Continent is engaged in, and animated with a generous fervor for supporting the same, it was resolved, that the following be laid before the Board of Safety:

WE profess liberality of sentiment to all men; with this distinction only, that those who do not deserve it, would be one with us and seek to deserve it. We hold the pure doctrine of universal liberty of conscience, and conceive it our duty to endeavour to secure that sacred right to others, as well as to defend it for ourselves; for we undertake not to judge of the religious rectitude of tenets, but leave the whole matter to Him who made us.

"We persecute no man, neither will we abet in the persecution of any man for religion sake; our common relation to other being that of fellow-citizens and fellow subjects of our civil community; and in this line of connection we hold out right hand of fellowship to all men. But we should conceive ourselves to be unworthy members of the FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES OF AMERICA, were we unconcerned to see or suffer any treasonable wound, public or private, directly or indirectly, to be given against the peace and safety of the same. We enquire not into the rock of the offenders, nor the religious persuasion we have no business with either, our part being only to find them out, and exhibit them to justice.

"A printed paper, dated the 20th of November, and signed "*John Pemberton*," whom we suppose to be an inhabitant of this city, has lately been dispersed abroad, a copy of which accompanies this. Had the framers and publishers of that paper conceived it their duty to exhort the youth, and others, of their society, to a patient submission under the present trying situations, and humbly to wait the event of Heaven towards them, they had therein shewn a Christian temper, and we had been silent; but the anger and political virulence, with which their Instructions are given, and the abuse with which they stigmatize all ranks of men, not thinking like themselves, leave no doubt on our minds from what spirit their publication proceeded: And it is disgraceful to the pure cause of truth that men can daily mix words of the most sacred import, and play them as mechanically off as if religion consisted only in contrivance. We know of no instance, in which the Quakers have been compelled to bear arms, or do any thing which might strain their consciences; wherefore their advice "*to withstand and resist submit to the arbitrary infractions and ordinances of men*," appear to us a false alarm, and could only be treasonably calculated to gain favour with our enemies, when they were seemingly on the brink of invading this State, or, what is still worse, to weaken the hands of our defence, that their entrance into this city might be made practicable and easy.

"We disclaim all tumult and disorder in the punishment of offenders; and wish to be governed, not by temper but by reason, in the manner of treating them. We are sensible that our cause has suffered by the two following errors; first, by an ill-judged lenity to traitorous persons in some cases; and secondly, by only a passionate treatment of them in others. For the future we disown both, and wish to be steady in our proceedings, and serious in our punishments.

"Every State in America has by the repeated voice of its inhabitants, directed and authorized the Continental Congress to publish a formal Declaration of Independance of and Separation from, the oppressive king and parliament of Great Britain; and we look on every man an enemy who does not by some line or other give his assistance towards supporting the same; at the same time we consider the offence to be heightened to a degree of unpardonable guilt, when such persons, under the shew of religion, endeavour, either by writing, speaking, or otherwise, to subvert, overturn, or bring reproach upon the Independence of this Continent as declared by Congress.

"The publishers of the paper, signed "*John Pemberton*, have called in a loud and passionate manner on their friends and connections, to "*withstand and refuse*" obedience to whatever "*instructions or ordinances*" may be published, not warranted by (what they call) "THAT HAPPY CONSTITUTION UNDER "WHICH THEY AND OTHERS LONG ENJOYED TRANQUI-"LITY AND PEACE." If this be not treason, we know not what may properly be called by that name.

"To us it is a matter of surprize and astonishment, that men while the word "*peace, peace*" continually on their lips, should be so fond of living under, and supporting a government and at the same time calling it "*happy*," which is never better pleased than when at war---that has united India with carnage and famine---Africa with slavery---and is imputed with Indians and Negroes to cut the throats of the freemen of America. We conceive it a disgrace to this state to harbour or wink at such palpable hypocrisy. But as we seek not to hurt the hair of any man's head, when we can make our elves safe without, we wish such persons to restore peace to themselves and us, by removing themselves to some part of the king of Britain's dominions, as by that means they may live unmolested by us or we by them; for our first opinion is, that those who do not deserve a place among us, ought not to have one.

"We conclude, with requesting the Council of Safety to take into their consideration the paper signed "*John Pemberton*;" and if it shall appear to them to be of a dangerous tendency, or of a treasonable nature, that they would commit the signer, together with such other persons as they can discover were concerned therein, into custody, until such time as some mode of trial shall ascertain the full degree of their guilt and punishment; in the doing of which, we wish their judges, whoever they may be, to disregard the man, his connections, interest, riches, poverty or principles of religion, and to attend to the nature of his offence only."

THE most cavilling sectarian cannot accuse the foregoing with containing the least ingredient of persecution. The free spirit on which the American cause is founded, disdains to mix with such an impurity, and leave it a rubbish fit only for narrow and suspicious minds to grovel in: suspicion and persecution are weeds of the same dunghill, and flourish best together. Had the Quakers minded their religion and their business, they might have lived through this dispute in enviable ease, and none would have molested them. The common phrase with these people is, "*Our principles are peace.*" To which may be replied, *and your practices are the reverse*; for never did the conduct of men oppose their own doctrine more notoriously than the present race of the Quakers. They have artfully changed themselves into a different sort of people to what they used to be, and yet have the address to persuade each other they are not altered; like antiquated virgins they see not the havoc deformity hath made upon them, but pleasantly mistaking wrinkles for dimples, conceit themselves yet lovely, and wonder at the stupid world for not admiring them.

Did no injury arise to the public by this apostacy of the Quakers from themselves, the public would have nothing to do with it; but as both the design and consequences are pointed against a cause in which the whole community are interested, it is therefore no longer a subject confined to the cognizance of the meeting only, but comes as a matter of criminality before either the authority of the particular State *in which* it is acted, or of the Continent *against which* it operates. Every attempt now to support the authority of the king or parliament of Great-Britain over America, is treason against *every* State; therefore it is impossible that any *one* can pardon or screen from punishment an offender against *all*.

But to proceed: While the infatuated Tories of this and other States were last spring talking of Commissioners, accommodation, making the matter up, and the Lord knows what stuff and nonsense, their *good* king and ministry were glutting themselves with the revenge of reducing America to an *unconditional submission*, and solacing each other with the certainty of conquering it in one campaign. The following quotations are from the Parliamentary Register of the debates of the House of Lords, March 5th, 1776.

"The Americans," says Lord Talbot*, "have been "undutiful and ungovernable from the very beginning, "from their first early and infant settlements; and I am "every day more and more convinced, that this people "will never be brought back to their duty, and the subordinate relation they stand in to this country, till *reduced to an unconditional effectual submission*; *no concession on our part, no lenity, no assurance*, will have any "other effect but that of increasing their insolence."

"The struggle," says Lord Townsend,†, "is now "a struggle for power; the die is cast, and the ONLY "POINT which now remains to be determined, is, in "what manner the war can be most effectually prosecuted "and speedily finished, in order to procure that *unconditional submission*, which has been so ably stated by the "noble Earl with the white staff" (meaning Ld. Talbot) "and I have no reason to doubt that the measures now "pursuing will put an end to the war in the course of a "SINGLE CAMPAIGN. Should it linger longer, we shall "then have reason to expect that some foreign power will "interfere, and take advantage of our domestic troubles "and civil distractions."

"Lord Lyttelton, "My sentiments are pretty well "known. I shall only observe now, that lenient measures have had no other effect than to produce insult after insult; that the more we conceded, the higher America rose in her demands; and the more insolent she was grown. It is for this reason, that I am now "for the most effective and decisive measures; and am of "opinion, that no alternative is left us; but to relinquish "America forever, or finally determine to compel her to "acknowledge the legislative authority of this country; "and it is the principle of an *unconditional submission* I "would be for maintaining."

Can words be more expressive than these? Surely the Tories will believe the Tory Lords! The truth is, they *do believe them*, and know as fully as any Whig on the Continent knows, that the king and ministry never had the least design of an accommodation with America, but an absolute unconditional conquest. And the part which the Tories were to act, was, by down-right lying, to endeavour to put the Continent off its guard, and, and to divide and sow discontent in the minds of such Whigs as they might gain an influence over. In short, to keep up a distraction here, that the force sent from England might be able to conquer in "*one campaign*." They and the ministry were, by a different game, playing into each other's hands. The cry of Tories in England was, "*No reconciliation, no accommodation*," in order to obtain the greater military force; while those in America were crying nothing but "*reconciliation and accommodation*," that the force sent might conquer with the less resistance.

But *this* "*single campaign*" is over, and America not conquered. The whole work is yet to do, and the force much less to do it with. Their condition is both despica-

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* *Steward of the King's Household.*

† *Formerly General Townsend at Quebec, and late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

ble and deplorable: Out of cash---out of heart---and out of hope. A country furnished with arms and ammunition, as America now is, with three millions of inhabitants, and three thousand miles distant from the nearest enemy that can approach her, is able to look and laugh them in the face.

Howe appears to have two objects in view, either to go up the North-river, or come to Philadelphia.

By going up the North-river, he secures a retreat for his army through Canada, but the ships must return, if they return at all, the same way they went; and as our army would be in the rear, the safety of their passage down is a doubtful matter. By such a motion he shuts himself from all supplies from Europe but through Canada, and exposes his army and navy to the danger of perishing. The idea of his cutting off the communication between the eastern and southern States, by means of the North-river, is merely visionary. He cannot do it by his shipping; because no ship can lay long at anchor in any river within reach of the shore; a single gun would drive a first rate from such a station: This was fully proved last October at fort Washington and Lee, where one gun only, on each side the river, obliged two frigates to cut and be towed off in an hour's time. Neither can he cut it off by his army; because the several posts they must occupy, would divide them almost to nothing, and expose them to be picked up by ours like pebbles on a river's bank; but admitting he could, where is the injury? Because while his whole force is cantoned out, as centries over the water, they will be very innocently employed, and the moment they march into the country, the communication opens.

The most probable object is Philadelphia, and the reasons are many. Howe's business in America is to conquer it, and in proportion as he finds himself unable to the task, he will employ his strength to distress women and weak minds, in order to accomplish through *their* fears what he cannot effect by his own force. His coming or attempting to come to Philadelphia, is a circumstance that proves his weakness: For no general, that felt himself able to take the field and attack his antagonist, would think of bringing his army into a city in the summer time; and this mere shifting the scence from place to place, without effecting any thing, has feebleness and cowardice on the face of it, and holds him up in a contemptible light to any one who can reason justly and firmly. By several informations from New-York, it appears that their army in general, both officers and men, have given up the expectation of conquering America; their eye, now, is fixt upon the spoil. They suppose Philadelphia to be rich with stores, and as they think to get more by robbing a town than by attacking an army, their movements towards this city is probable. We are not now contending against an army of soldiers, but against a band of thieves, who had rather plunder than fight, and have no other hope of conquest than by cruelty.

They expect to get a mighty booty and strike another general panic by making a sudden movement and getting possession of this city, but unless they can march *out* as well as *in*, or get the entire command of the river, to remove off their plunder, they may probably be stopt with the stolen goods upon them. They have never yet succeeded wherever they have been opposed but at fort Washington. At Charles-Town their defeat was effectual: At Ticonderoga they ran away. In every skirmish at Kingsbridge and the White Plains they were obliged to retreat, and the instant our arms were turned upon them in the Jerseies, they turned likewise, and those that turned not were taken.

The necessity of always fitting our internal police to the circumstances of the times we live in, is something so strikingly obvious that no sufficient objection can be made against it. The safety of all societies depend upon it; and where this point is not attended to the consequence will either be a general languor or a tumult. The encouragement and protection of the good subjects of any State, and the suppression and punishment of bad ones, are the principal objects for which all authority is instituted, and the line in which it ought to operate. We have in this city a strange variety of men and characters, and the circumstances of the times require they should be publicly known; it is not the number of Tories that hurt us, so much, as the not finding out who they are; men must now take one side or the other, and abide by the consequences: The Quakers, trusting to their short sighted sagacity, have most unluckily for them, made their declaration in their last testimony, and we ought *now* to take them at their word. They have voluntarily read themselves out of the Continental meeting, and cannot hope to be restored to it again, but by payment and penitence. Men whose political principles are founded on avarice, are beyond the reach of reason, and the only cure for Toryism of this cast, is to tax it. A substantial good drawn from a real evil, is of the same benefit to society, as if drawn from a virtue; and where men have not public spirit to render themselves serviceable, it ought to be the study of government to draw the best use possible from their vices. When the governing passion of any man or set of men is once known, the method of managing them is easy; for even misers, whom no public virtue can impress, would become generous, could a heavy tax be laid upon covetousness.

The Tories have endeavoured to insure their property with the enemy, by forfeiting their reputation with us; from which may be justly inferred, that their governing passion is avarice. Make them as much afraid of losing on one side as the other, and you stagger their Toryism; make them more so, and you reclaim them; for their principle is to worship any power they are most afraid of.

This method of considering men and things together, opens into a large field for speculation, and affords me opportunity of offering some observations on the state of our currency, so as to make the support of it go hand in hand with the suppression of disaffection, and the encouragement of public spirit.

The thing which first presents itself in inspecting the state of the currency, is, that we have too much of it, and that there is a necessity of reducing the quantity, in order to encrease the value. Men are daily growing poor by the very means they take to get rich, for in the same proportion that the prices of goods on hand are raised, the value of all money laid by is reduced. A simple case will make this clear: Let a man have one hundred pounds cash, and as many goods on hand as will to-day sell for twenty pounds, but not content with the present market price, he raises them to forty; and by so doing, obliges others in their own defence, to raise cent. per cent. likewise; in this case, it is evident that his hundred pounds laid by is reduced fifty pounds in value; whereas, had the market-drop cent per cent, his goods would have sold but for ten, but his hundred pounds would have risen in value to two hundred. Income is would then [illegible] purchase as many

Britain, for centuries paſt, have been nearly fifty years out of every hundred at war with ſome power or other. It certainly ought to be a conſcientious as well as political conſideration with America, not to dip her hands in the bloody work of Europe. Our ſituation affords us a retreat from their cabals, and the preſent happy union of the States bids fair for extirpating the future uſe of arms from one quarter of the world; yet ſuch have been the irreligious politics of the preſent leaders of the Quakers, that, for the ſake of they ſcarce know what, they would cut off every hope of ſuch a bleſſing, by tying this continent to Britain, like Hector to the chariot-wheel of Achilles, to be dragged through all the miſeries of endleſs European wars.

The connection, viewed upon this ground, is diſtreſſing to every man who has the feelings of humanity. By having Britain for our maſter, we became enemies to the greateſt part of Europe, and they to us; and the conſequence was war inevitable. By being our own maſters, independent of any foreign one, we have Europe for our friends, and the proſpect of an endleſs peace among ourſelves. Thoſe who were advocates for the Britiſh government over theſe Colonies, were obliged to limit both their arguments and their ideas to the period of a European peace only: The moment Britain became plunged in a war, every ſuppoſed convenience to us vaniſhed away, and all we could hope for was *not to be ruined*. Could this be a deſireable condition for a young country to be in?

Had the French purſued their fortune immediately after the defeat of Braddock laſt war, this city and province had then experienced the woful calamities of being a Britiſh ſubject. A ſcene of the ſame kind might happen again; for America, conſidered as a ſubject to the crown of Britain, would ever have been the ſeat of war and the bone of contention between the two powers.

On the whole, if the future expulſion of arms from one quarter of the world be a deſirable object to a peaceable man;—if the freedom of trade to every part of it can engage the attention of a man of buſineſs;—if the ſupport or fall of millions of currency can affect our intereſt;—if the entire poſſeſſion of eſtates, by cutting off the lordly claims of Britain over the ſoil, deſerves the regard of landed property;—and if the right of making our own laws, uncontrouled by royal or miniſterial ſpies or mandates, be worthy our care as freemen;—then are all men intereſted in the ſupport of Independence, and may he that ſupports it not, be driven from the bleſſing, and live unpitied beneath the ſervile ſufferings of ſcandalous ſubjection!

We have been amuſed with the tales of ancient wonders; we have read, and wept over, the hiſtories of other nations; applauded, cenſured or pitied, as their caſes affected us.—The fortitude or patience of the ſufferers—the juſtneſs of their cauſe—the weight of their oppreſſions and oppreſſors—the object to be ſaved or loſt—with all the conſequences of a defeat or conqueſt—have, in the hour of ſympathy, bewitched our hearts and chained it to their fate: But where is the power that ever made war upon petitioners? Or where is the war on which a world was ſtaked till now?

We may not, perhaps, be wiſe enough to make all the advantages we ought of our Independence; but they are, nevertheleſs, marked and preſented to us with every character of GREAT and GOOD, and worthy the hand of Him who ſent them. I look through the preſent trouble to a time of tranquility, when we ſhall have it in our power to ſet an example of peace to all the world. Were the Quakers really impreſſed and influenced by the quiet principles they profeſs to hold, they would, however they might diſapprove the means, be the firſt of all men to approve of INDEPENDENCE, becauſe, by ſeparating from the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, it affords an opportunity, never given to man before, of carrying their favourite principle of peace into general practice, by eſtabliſhing governments that ſhall hereafter exiſt without wars. Oh ye fallen, cringing prieſt-and-*Pemberton*-ridden people! what more can we ſay of ye, than that a religious Quaker is a valuable character, and a political Quaker a real Jeſuit.

Having thus gone over ſome of the principal points in ſupport of Independence, I muſt now requeſt the reader to return back with me to the period when it firſt began to be a public doctrine, and examine the progreſs it has made among the various claſſes of men. The era I mean to begin at, is the breaking out of hoſtilities, April 19, 1775. Until this event happened, the Continent ſeemed to view the diſpute as a kind of lawſuit for a matter of right, litigating between the old country and the new; and ſhe felt the ſame kind and degree of horror, as if ſhe had ſeen an oppreſſive plaintiff, at the head of a band of ruffians, enter the court, while the cauſe was before it, and put the judge, the jury, the defendant and his council to the ſword. Perhaps a more heart-felt convulſion never reached a country with the ſame degree of power and rapidity before, and never may again. Pity for the ſufferers, mixt with indignation at the violence, and heightened with apprehenſions of undergoing the ſame fate, made the affair of Lexington the affair of the Continent. Every part of it felt the ſhock, and all vibrated together. A general promotion of ſentiment took place: Thoſe who had drank deeply into Whiggiſh principles, that is, the right and neceſſity not only of oppoſing, but wholly ſetting aſide the power of the Crown as ſoon as it became practically dangerous (for in theory it was always ſo) leapt into the firſt ſtage of independence; while another claſs of Whigs, equally ſound in principle, but not ſo ſanguine in enterprize, attached themſelves the ſtronger to the cauſe and fell cloſe in with the rear of the former; their partition was a mere point. Numbers of the moderate men, whoſe chief fault, *at that time*, aroſe from their entertaining a better opinion of Britain than ſhe deſerved, convinced now of their miſtake, gave her up and publickly declared themſelves good Whigs. While the Tories, ſeeing it was no longer a laughable matter, either ſlunk into ſilent obſcurity, or contented themſelves with coming forth and abuſing General Gage: Not a ſingle advocate appeared to juſtify the action of that day; it ſeemed to appear to every one with the ſame magnitude, ſtruck every one with the ſame force, and created in every one the ſame abhorrence. From this period we may date the growth of Independence.

If the many circumſtances, which happened at this memorable time, be taken in one view, and compared with each other, they will juſtify a concluſion which ſeems not to be attended to, I mean a firſt deſign in the king and miniſtry of driving America into arms, in order that they might be furniſhed with a pretence for ſeizing the Continent as the immediate property of the Crown. A noble plunder for hungry courtiers!

It ought to be remembered, that the firſt petition from the Congreſs was at this time unanſwered on the part of the Britiſh king. That the motion, called Lord North's motion, of the 20th of February, 1775, arrived in America the latter end of March. This motion was to be laid by the ſeveral governors, then in being, before the Aſſembly of each province; and the firſt Aſſembly before which it was laid, was the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania in *May* following. This being a juſt ſtate of the caſe, I then aſk, why where hoſtilities commenced between the time of paſſing the reſolve in the Houſe of Commons, of the 20th of February, and the time of the Aſſemblies meeting to deliberate upon it? Degrading and infamous as that motion was, there is, nevertheleſs, reaſon to believe, that the king and his adherents were afraid the Colonies would agree to it, and leſt they ſhould, took all care they ſhould not, by provoking them with hoſtilities in the interim. They had not the leaſt doubt at that time of conquering America at one blow; and what they expected to get by a conqueſt being infinitely greater than any thing they could hope to get either by taxation or accommodation, they ſeemed determined to prevent even the poſſibility of hearing each other, leſt America ſhould diſappoint their greedy hopes of the whole, by liſtening even to their own terms. On the one hand they refuſed to hear the petition of the Continent, and on the other hand took effectual care the Continent ſhould not hear them.

That the motion of the 20th of February and the orders for commencing hoſtilities were both concerted by the ſame PERSON or perſons, and not the latter by General Gage, as was falſely imagined at firſt, is evident from an extract of a letter to his adminiſtration, read among other papers in the Houſe of Commons; in which he informs his maſters, *That though their idea of diſarming certain counties was a right one, yet it required him to be maſter of the country, in order to enable him to execute it.* This was prior to the commencement of hoſtilities, and conſequently before the motion of the 20th of February could be deliberated on by the ſeveral Aſſemblies.

Perhaps it may be aſked, why was the motion paſſed, if there was at the ſame time a plan to aggravate the Americans not to liſten to it? Lord North aſſigned one reaſon himſelf, which was, *a hope of dividing them.* This was publickly tempting them to reject it; that if, in caſe, the injury of arms ſhould fail of provoking them ſufficiently, the inſult of ſuch a declaration might fill it up. But by paſſing the motion and getting it afterwards rejected in America, it enabled them, in their wretched idea of politics, among other things, to hold up the Colonies to foreign powers with every poſſible mark of diſobedience and rebellion. They had applied to thoſe powers not to ſupply the Continent with arms, ammunition, &c. and it was neceſſary they ſhould incenſe them againſt us, by aſſigning on their own part ſome ſeeming reputable reaſon why. By dividing, it had a tendency to weaken the States, and likewiſe to perplex the adherents of America in England. But the principal ſcheme, and that which has marked their character in every part of their conduct, was a deſign of precipitating the Colonies into a ſtate which they might afterwards deem rebellion, and under that pretence put an end to all future compliants, petitions or remonſtrances, by ſeizing the whole at once. They had ravaged one part of the globe, till it could glut them no longer; their prodigality required new plunder, and through the Eaſt India article TEA they hoped to tranſfer their rapine from that quarter of the world to this.—Every deſigned quarrel has its pretence; and the ſame barbarian avarice accompanied the *Plant* to America, which ruined the country that produced it.

That men never turn rogues without turning fools, is a maxim, ſooner or later univerſally true. The commencement of hoſtilities, being in the beginning of April, was, of all times the worſt choſen: The Congreſs were to meet the tenth of May following, and the diſtreſs the Continent felt at this unparalleled outrage gave a ſtability to *That Body*, which no other circumſtance could have done. It ſuppreſſed too all inferior debates, and bound them together by a neceſſitous affection, without giving them time to differ upon trifles. The ſuffering likewiſe, ſoftened the whole body of the people into a degree of pliability, which laid the principal foundation ſtone of union, order and government; and which, at any other time, might only have fretted and then faded away unnoticed and unimproved: But Providence, who beſt knows how to time her miſfortunes as well as her immediate favours, cheſe this to be the time: And who dare diſpute it?

It did not ſeem the diſpoſition of the people at this criſis to heap petition upon petition, while the former remained unanſwered: The meaſure, however, was carried in Congreſs, and a ſecond petition was ſent; of which I ſhall only remark, that it was ſubmiſſive even to a dangerous fault, becauſe the prayer of it appealed ſolely to, what is called, the prerogative of the Crown, while the matter in diſpute was confeſſed to be unconſtitutional. But even this Petition, flattering as it was, was ſtill not ſo harmonious as the chink of Caſh, and conſequently not ſufficiently grateful to the tyrant and his miniſtry. From every circumſtance it is evident, that it was the determination of the Britiſh court to have nothing to do with America but to conquer it fully and abſolutely. They were certain of ſucceſs, and the field of battle was to be the only place of treaty. I am confident there are thouſands and tens of thouſands in America who wonder *now* they ſhould ever think otherwiſe; but the ſin of that day was the ſin of Civility, yet it operated againſt our preſent good in the ſame manner that a civil opinion of the devil would againſt our future peace.

Independence was a doctrine ſcarce and rare even towards the concluſion of the year Seventy-five: All our politics had been founded on the hope or expectation of making the matter up—a hope, which, though general on the ſide of America, had never entered the head or heart of the Britiſh court. Their hope was conqueſt and confiſcation. Good Heavens! what volumes of thanks does America owe to Britain! What infinite obligations to the fool, that fills, with paradoxical vacancy, the throne! Nothing but the ſharpeſt eſſence of villainy, compounded with the ſtrongeſt diſtillation of folly, could have produced a monſtrous that would have effected a ſeparation. The Congreſs in Seventy-four adminiſtered an abortive medicine to independence, by prohibiting the exportation of goods, and the ſucceeding Congreſs rendered the doſe ſtill more dangerous by continuing it. Had Independence been a ſettled ſyſtem with America (as Britain has advanced) ſhe ought to have *doubled* her importation, and prohibited in ſome degree her exportation. And this ſingle circumſtance is ſufficient to acquit America before any jury of nations of having a continental plan of Independence in view: A charge, which had it been true, would have been honourable, but is ſo groſsly falſe, that either the amazing ignorance, or the wilful diſhoneſty of the Britiſh court is effectually proved by it.

The ſecond petition, like the firſt, produced no anſwer; it was ſcarcely acknowledged to be received; the Britiſh court were too determined in their villainy even to act it artfully, and in their rage for conqueſt neglected the neceſſary ſubtleties for obtaining it. They might have divided, diſtracted and played a thouſand tricks with us had they been as cunning as they were cruel.

This laſt indignity gave a new ſpring to independence. Thoſe who knew the ſavage obſtinacy of the king and the jobbing gambling ſpirit of the court, predicted the fate of the petition as ſoon as it was ſent from America; for the men being known, their meaſures were eaſily foreſeen. As politicians we ought not to ground our hope on the reaſonableneſs of the thing we aſk, as on the reaſonableneſs of the perſon of whom we aſk it: Who would expect diſcretion from a fool, candour from a tyrant, or juſtice from a villain?

As every proſpect of an accommodation ſeemed now to fail faſt, men began to think ſeriouſly of the matter; and their reaſon being thus ſtript of the falſe hope which had long encompaſſed it, became approachable by fair debate; yet ſtill the bulk of the people heſitated; they ſtarted at novelty of independence, without once conſidering that our getting into arms at firſt was a more extraordinary novelty, and that all other nations had gone through the work of Independence before us. They doubted, likewiſe, the ability of the Continent to ſupport it, without reflecting, that it required the ſame force to obtain an accommodation by arms as an Independence. If the one was acquireable, the other was the ſame; becauſe, to accompliſh either, it was neceſſary that our ſtrength ſhould be too great for Britain to ſubdue; and it was too unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that with the power of being maſters, we ſhould ſubmit to be ſervants.* Their caution, at this time, was exceedingly miſplaced; for if they were able to defend their property and maintain their rights by arms, they conſequently were able to defend and ſupport their independence; and in proportion as theſe men ſaw the neceſſity and righteouſneſs of the meaſure, they honeſtly and openly declared and adopted it, and the part they have acted ſince, have done them honour, and fully eſtabliſhed their characters. Error in opinion has this peculiar advantage with it, that the foremoſt point of contrary ground may at any time be reached by the ſudden exertion of a thought; and it frequently happens in ſentimental differences, that ſome ſtriking circumſtance, or ſome forcible reaſon, quickly conceived, will effect in an inſtant what neither argument nor example could produce in an age.

I find it impoſſible in the ſmall compaſs I am limited, to trace out the progreſs which Independence has made on the minds of the different claſſes of men, and the ſeveral reaſons by which they were moved. With ſome, it was a paſſionate abhorrence againſt the King of England and his miniſtry, as a ſet of ſavages and butchers; and theſe men, governed by the agony of a wounded mind, were for truſting every thing to hope and Heaven, and bidding defiance at once. With others, it was a growing conviction that the ſcheme of the Britiſh court was to create, ferment and drive on a quarrel for the ſake of confiſcated plunder: Men of this caſt ripened into independence in proportion as the evidence encreaſed. While a third claſs, conceiving it was the true intereſt of America, internally and externally, to be her own maſter, gave their ſupport to Independence, ſtep by ſtep, as they ſaw her abilities to maintain it enlarge. With many it was a compound of all theſe reaſons; while thoſe who were too callous to be reached by neither, remained, and ſtill remain Tories.

The *legal neceſſity* of being independent, with ſeveral collateral reaſons, is pointed out in an elegant, maſterly manner, in a charge to the grand jury for the diſtrict of Charles-Town, by the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of South-Carolina. This performance, and the ADDRESS of the CONVENTION of New-York, are pieces, in my humble opinion, of the firſt rank in America.

The principal cauſes why Independence has not been ſo univerſally ſupported as it ought, are, *fear* and *indolence*, and the cauſes why it has been oppoſed, are, *avarice*, *downright villainy*, and *luſt of perſonal power*. There is not ſuch a being in America as a Tory from conſcience: Some ſecret defect or other is interwoven in the character of all thoſe, be they men or women, who can look with patience on the brutality, luxury and debauchery of the Britiſh court, and the violations of their army here. A woman's virtue muſt ſit very lightly on her who can even hint a favourable ſentiment in their behalf. It is remarkable that the whole race of proſtitutes in New-York were Tories; and the ſchemes for ſupporting the Tory cauſe, in this city, for which ſeveral are now in gaol, and one hanged, were concerted and carried on in common baudy-houſes, aſſiſted by thoſe who kept them.

The connection between vice and meanneſs is a fit object for ſatire, but when the ſatire is a fact, it cuts with the irreſiſtible power of a diamond. If a Quaker, in defence of his juſt rights, his property, and the chaſtity of his houſe, takes up his muſket, he is expelled the meeting; but the preſent king of England, who ſeduced and took into keeping a ſiſter of their ſociety, is reverenced and ſupported with repeated teſtimonies, while the friendly noodle from whom ſhe was taken (and who is now in this city) continues a drudge in the ſervice of his rival, as if proud of being cuckolded by a creature called a king.

* *In this ſtate of political ſuſpence the pamphlet* Common Senſe *made its appearance, and the ſucceſs it met with does not become me to mention. Dr. Franklin, Mr. Samuel and John Adams were ſeverally ſpoken of as the ſuppoſed author. I had not, at that time, the pleaſure either of perſonally knowing or being known to the two laſt Gentlemen. The favour of Dr. Franklin's friendſhip I poſſeſſed in England, and my introduction to this part of the world was through his patronage. I happened when a ſchool-boy, to pick up a pleaſing natural hiſtory of Virginia, and my inclination from that day of ſeeing the weſtern ſide of the Atlantic never left me. In October, Seventy five, Dr. Franklin propoſed giving me ſuch materials as were in his hands, towards compleating a hiſtory of the preſent tranſactions, and ſeemed deſirous of having the firſt volume out by the next ſpring. I had then formed the outlines of Common Senſe, and finiſhed nearly the firſt part; and as I ſuppoſed the Doctor's deſign in getting out a hiſtory, was to open the new year with a new ſyſtem, I expected to ſurprize him with a production on that ſubject much earlier than he thought of; and without informing him of what I was doing, got it ready for the preſs as faſt as I conveniently could, and ſent him the firſt pamphlet that was printed off.*

goods again, or support his family as long again as before. And strange as it may seem, he is one hundred and fifty pounds the poorer for raising his goods, to what he would have been had he lowered them; because the forty pounds his goods sold for, is by the general rise of the markets, cent. per cent. rendered of no more value than the ten pounds would be had the market fallen in the same proportion; and consequently the whole difference of gain or loss is on the different values of the hundred pounds laid by, viz. from fifty to two hundred. This rage for raising goods is for several reasons much more the fault of the Tories than the Whigs; and yet the Tories (to their shame and confusion ought they to be told of it) are by far the most noisy and discontented. The greatest part of the Whigs, by being now either in the army, or employed in some public service, are *buyers* only and not *sellers*, and as this evil has its origin in trade, it cannot be charged on those who are out of it.

But the grievance is now become too general to be remedied by partial methods, and the only effectual cure is to reduce the quantity of money; with half the quantity we should be richer than we are now, because the value of it would be doubled, and consequently our attachment to it increased, for it is not the number of dollars a man has, but how far they will go, that makes him either rich or poor.

These two points being admitted, viz. that the quantity of money is too great, and that the prices of goods can be only effectually reduced by reducing the quantity of the money, the next point to be considered is, The method how to reduce it?

The circumstances of the times, as before observed, require that the public characters of all men should *now* be fully understood, and the only general method of ascertaining it is by an oath or affirmation, renouncing all allegiance to the king of Great-Britain, and to support the Independency of the United States as declared by Congress. Let, at the same time, a tax of ten, fifteen or twenty per cent per annum, to be collected quarterly, be levied on all property.

These alternatives, by being perfectly voluntary, will take in all sorts of people. Here is the test; here is the tax. He who takes the former, conscientiously proves his affection to the cause, and binds himself to pay his quota by the best *services* in his power, and is thereby justly exempt from the latter; and those who chuse the latter, pay their quota in money, to be excused from taking the former, or rather 'tis the price paid to us for their supposed, though mistaken, insurance with the enemy.

But this is only a part of the advantage which would arise by knowing the different characters of men. The Whigs stake every thing on the issue of their arms, while the Tories, by their disaffection, are sapping and undermining their strength, and, of consequence, the property of the Whigs is the more exposed thereby; and whatever injury their estates may sustain by the movements of the enemy, must either be borne by themselves, who have done every thing which have *yet* been done, or by the Tories, who have not only done nothing, but have by their disaffection, invited the enemy on.

In the present crisis we ought to know square by square, and house by house, who are in real allegiance with the United Independent States, and who are not. Let but the line be made clear and distinct, and all men will then know what they are to trust to. It would not only be good policy, but strict justice, to raise fifty or an hundred thousand pounds, or more, if it is necessary, out of the estates and property of the king of England's votaries, resident in Philadelphia, to be distributed, as a reward to those inhabitants of the city and State, who should turn out and repulse the enemy, should they attempt their march this way; and likewise, to bind the property of all such persons to make good the damages which that of the Whigs might sustain. In the undistinguishable mode of conducting a war, we frequently make reprisals at sea, on the vessels of persons in England, who are friends to our cause, compared with the residentiary Tories among us.

In every former publication of mine, from Common Sense down to the last Crisis, I have generally gone on the charitable supposition, that the Tories were rather a mistaken than a criminal people, and have applied argument after argument with all the candour and temper I was capable of, in order to set every part of the case clearly and fairly before them, and if possible to reclaim them from ruin to reason. I have done my duty by them and have now done with that doctrine, taking it for granted, that those who yet hold their disaffection, are, either a set of avaricious miscreants, who would sacrifice the Continent to save themselves, or a banditti of hungry traitors, who are hoping for a division of the spoil. To which may be added, a list of Crown or Proprietary dependents, who rather than go without a portion of power, would be content to share it with the Devil. Of such men there is no hope; and their obedience will only be according to the danger that is set before them, and the power that is exercised over them.

A time will shortly arrive, in which, by ascertaining the characters of persons now, we shall be guarded against their subtleties then: for in proportion as the enemy despair of conquest, they will be trying the arts of seduction and the force of fear by all the mischiefs they can inflict. But in war we may be certain of these two things, viz. that cruelty in an enemy, and motions made with more than usual parade, are always signs of weakness. He that can conquer, finds his mind too free and pleasant to be brutish; and he that intends to conquer, never makes too much show of his strength.

We now know the enemy we have to do with. While drunk with the certainty of victory they disdained to be civil; and in proportion as disappointment makes them sober, and their apprehensions of an European war alarm them, they will become cringing and artful; honest they cannot be. But our answer to them, in either condition they may be in, is short and full, "As Free and Independent States we are willing to make peace with you to-"morrow, but we can neither hear nor reply in any other "character."

If Britain cannot conquer us, it proves, that she is neither able to govern or protect us, and our particular situation now is such, that any connection with her would be unwisely exchanging a half defeated enemy for two powerful ones. Europe, by every appearance and information, is now on the eve, nay, on the morning twilight of a war, and any alliance with *George the Third* brings *France* and *Spain* upon our backs; a separation from him attach them to our side; therefore, the only road to *Peace*, *Honour* and *Commerce* is INDEPENDENCE.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1777.

And in the Fourth year of the UNION, *which God preserve!*

CHARLES-TOWN, May 26.

WE have this Moment received authentic Advices, That a Treaty of Peace was concluded and signed, on Tuesday last the 20th Instant, between Commissioners on the Part of the Southern United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, whereby those Indians cede all their Lands on this side the Uaneye, from Virginia to the Creeks, to this State.

They write from Curacao, of the 7th Instant, That, according to the last Advices received there from Europe, the French and Spanish Ambassadors had left the Court of London, and it was supposed, War had been declared before the Date of the Letters.—That the French were assembling an Army of 60,000 Men near Dunkirk; which Port and Harbour was strongly fortifying.—That the French had 45 Sail of the Line ready to sail, from Brest and Toulon.—That the Spaniards had 26 Ships of the Line likewise ready to put to Sea; had ordered 20 more to be built; and also had a Body of 40,000 Troops ready for Embarkation.—And that many other of the Powers of Europe were arming.

They had a Report also at Curacao, of an English 36-Gun Frigate having been taken and carried into Martinique, by three American Privateers: But, as nothing of this sort has been mentioned in late Letters from St. Thomas's, it may be said to want Confirmation.

In our last, where Mention was made of the Passengers on board the Sloop Diana, Henry Tucker, Master, the name of Mr. James Carson was omitted, and that of Thomas Todel (late Wharfinger to Mr. Burn) inserted, by Mistake, instead of John Todd's, late a Clerk in a Store.

Mount Sion Society.

THE Members hereby acquaint the Public, That they meet every Friday Evening, at Mr. Clapperton's, on the Bay, to admit Members, &c. They hope the laudable Institution it is founded upon, viz. the Establishing a proper Seminary for the Reception and Education of poor and indigent Children, in the interior Parts of this State, will meet with the general Approbation and Encouragement of the Charitable and Benevolent.—— Donations from those whom it may not suit to become Members, will be gratefully received, and carefully and faithfully applied. The Rules they have already formed are now printed, and may be had by applying to Mr. ROBERT KNOX, the present Secretary.

PALMETTO SOCIETY.

AS the Twenty-eighth Day of June 1776, will be ever memorable in South-Carolina, for the signal and providential Victory obtained by our gallant Troops, over the formidable Fleet and Army of Great-Britain, at Sullivant's Island; a considerable Number of the Inhabitants of Charles-Town, have associated themselves together, principally for the Purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of that Day, with decent and chearful Festivity: To that End they have procured the Use of Mr. Valk's Long-Room for the Day, where they propose to dine together;

And they hereby give Notice,

That they will be glad of the Company of any Gentlemen, FRIENDS to LIBERTY and Lovers of their Country, who may incline to join them, in commemorating an Action, the most important in its Consequences to this State, the most honourable to our Troops, and the most disgraceful to our Enemies, that has been known since the Commencement of the present arduous Struggle for Liberty.—Tickets for Admission at *Three Dollars* each, must be applied for at least Three Days previous to the Meeting, to any of the Stewards, viz. William Mason or William Johnson, Esqrs. Messrs. John Calvert, James Wakefield, William Valentine, Robert Howard, Richard Cole or George Flagg.

By Order of the Society,

ALEX. ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*

Alexander Alexander,

Begs Leave to acquaint his Friends,

THAT after the Whitsuntide Holidays, he will charge the following Prices for his Pupils, viz. for English Scholars 7*l.* 10*s.* per Quarter, and for Latin Scholars double that Sum, exclusive of Pens, Ink, and Firing for the Winter.—The Reasons for this small Augmentation are obvious to every one; it is, however, with Pain he is obliged to adopt this Plan, on Account of some Gentlemen who have employed him for many Years; but if they consider the present Circumstances of the Times, and that this Plan will enable him to confine himself to a smaller Number of Scholars, he is confident they will approve of his Resolution.

THERE is a Vacancy for Schooling a Child on the Bounty of the South-Carolina Society. Apply to JOHN M'CALL, jun. *Clerk.*

April 21, 1777.

ERASMUS AUDLEY *and* WILLIAM HOPKINS,

Having entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of

AUDLEY and HOPKINS,

PURPOSE carrying on the Factorage Business, for the Sale of the Country Produce. Those, of their Friends or others, who may please to employ them with the Disposal of their Crops, may rely on their utmost Efforts for their Interest, and the strictest Punctuality in the Settlement of their Accounts. Their Counting-House is kept in Bedon's Alley, at the House lately occupied by Messrs. Robert Stott and Company.

N. B. Mr. Wainwright's Boat will take in any Rice that may be sent them from Dorchester.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 3d Day of June next, at the House of the late SAMUEL WALLACE deceased, in Jacksonburgh,

All the real and personal Estate of the Deceased,

CONSISTING of the House and Lot, six Lots in Jacksonburgh, a Silver Watch, Plate, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Tools, a Horse, Canoe, &c. &c.—The Conditions of the Sale to be Cash for all Sums under 20*l.* and paying Interest and giving Security if required, for all Sums above 20*l.* All Persons indebted to the Estate are desired to pay their Accounts; and all who have any Demands are requested to send them in, properly attested, to GEORGE FARDO, in Charles-Town.

WILLIAM CATTEL, Admin.

CASH given for any Quantity of EMPTY BOTTLES, from one Dozen to one hundred Gross, by

FENWICKE BULL,

At his Store on the Bay.

WILLIAM CUNNINGTON,

HATH FOR SALE,

At his Store in Tradd-street, the Corner of Bedon's Alley, lately possessed by Messrs. Dupont, Brewton, and Co.

The following Goods:

Superfine black Broad-Cloths,
Blue Whitney,
A few Pieces of India Persians, crimson and scarlet,
Black Lace,
Single black Mode for Linings, Cravats, &c.
White Taffels and Red-line,
Blue and white ditto,
Yellow and white ditto,
Red Lace, different colours,
Ounce Threads
Pound Threads,
Taylors Threads, of most Colours,
Dinabrugs Thread, different Qualities,
Diaper Tapes of various Widths,
Figured Lawns,
Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Gauze ditto,
Silk ditto, different Kinds,
Linen ditto,
Cotton Romals,
Britannias,
Fine Tabling Damasks and Diapers, fit for Mens Summer Jackets and Breeches,
Writing paper, different sorts
Small Looking Glasses,
Needles,
Scissars,
Fruit and Bread Baskets,
Waiters, Spitting Boxes, &c.
Hooks and Eyes for Window Shutters,
Cut Glass Salts,
Fine old genuine Jamaica Rum,
West-India, Northward and Carolina ditto,
Muscovado Sugar of different Qualities,
Coffee,
Lewis's superfine Flour, in Barrels and Kegs,
Allspice, Cinamon, Cloves, and Mace,
Salt Petre,
Glasgow Pig-tail Tobacco, in Pounds, half Pounds, and Quarters,
Soup and flat Plates, Queen's Ware,
Bowls of various Sizes,
Sauce Tureens with Covers and Spoons,

Together with Womens white Patent Thread Gloves, do. open work Silk Mitts, do. Thread, Cotton by the Bag or retail, about 20 Kegs of good Lime Juice, and a few Bushels Choice, Hand picked, Sea-shore INDICO SEED.

To be SOLD,

By JAMES O'HEAR, in Tradd-Street,

A large Quantity of exceeding fine Hand-picked

INDICO SEED.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. *William Roberts*, deceased, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same as soon as possible; and those having Demands against the said Estate, are desired to send in their Accounts, properly attested, to

ANN ROBERTS, Administratrix.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES BOLTON deceased, by Bond, Note, or open Account, are desired to pay off or settle the same, by the 5th Day of August next, as every Account then unsettled will positively be sued for; without Exception. Those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to send them in for Payment. AGNES BOLTON, Executrix.

N. B. Any Person that may take Freight in the Schooner belonging to the above Estate, is hereby informed, that they must run their own Risk, as to any Accident that may happen.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Friday Evening the 2d of May last, from Miss Hunter's Place, opposite the Race Ground, near Charles-Town,

A Brown Horse,

With a black Tail and Mane, has been lately trimmed, is about 15 Hands high, Brands not known, had on a Bridle and Saddle, with a new Pad. Whoever delivers the said Horse, &c. at Morley's Stables in Meeting-Street, shall receive Eight Dollars Reward and all reasonable Charges.

ADAM SMITH has strolled before me a young Black Horse, twelve Hands and an half high, branded on the mounting Shoulder R. H. The Owner may prove his Property before WILLIAM MORGAN.

FOUND on the Path, A FIFTY POUNDS Certificate, issued in 1775, in Pursuance of a Resolution of the (then) Commons House of Assembly. The Owner, describing the Bill, and paying for this Advertisement, may recover it, from PETER TIMOTHY.

RUN away from the Distillery at Rumley, Three Negroes, viz. YORK, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and about 26 Years old; JACK, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high; these two had on blue Jackets, white Negro Cloth Trowsers, Osnaburgs Shirts, and each an Iron Clog on his Leg. CATO, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, about 32 Years old, has a Blemish in one of his Eyes. They are all well known on Charles-Town Neck.—— Whoever will bring them, or either of them, to the Work-House, or to the subscriber in Charles-Town, shall be paid Ten Pounds for each of them. NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM Dr. Haig's Plantation, on the 5th of April last, a short, well made, BLACK GELDING, about 14 Hands and an half high, with a Hog Mane, a white Spot on his Forehead, branded on the mounting Shoulder something like O fairly chafed with the Saddle, on both Shoulders, and those blacker than his Back, with some white Hairs mixed, said to be four Years old, paces under the Saddle, and trots in the Chair. Whoever delivers said Gelding to me, at Stono, shall be handsomely rewarded. ANDREW MARR.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, situated near Ashley-River, containing about 55 Acres and an half, old Measure, more or less, about 14 Miles from Charles-Town; it is well timbered with a Quantity of Live Oak, &c. and joins Lands belonging to William Cattel and John Watter, Esquires. Any Person desirous of viewing the Land, will please to apply to Mr. Abraham Ladson, and for the Terms of Sale, to

WEBB and BENTHAM.

If not sold by the 29th of May, it will on that Day be put up and sold by Public Auction, at their Vendue Store in Broad-Street.

To be Hired by the Month,

A young healthy Negro Wench,

Who has a good Breast of Milk. Enquire of the Printer.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 26.

LAST Saturday Afternoon, an Expreſs arrived with Diſpatches from the Hon. Continental Congreſs.—A Report had been circulated in the Northern States, That General Bourgoyne was expected from England, with 10,000 men to attack Boſton, while General Howe ſhould proceed either for Philadelphia, or towards the Lakes: But the prevailing Opinion was, that the Report had been fabricated to delay the march of the Battalions from the Eaſtern States, deſtined to reinforce General Waſhington and Gen. Gates's Armies.

By General Howe's Letter of the 30th of November, to Lord George Germaine, it appears that the Advantages gained at Fort Waſhington and Fort Lee, were, in a great Meaſure, owing, to Boats and Troops having, at two different Times, *paſſed* up the River, *in the Night*, *undiſcovered*.

About the 25th of laſt Month, three large Tranſports, full of Troops, arrived from France, at Port-au-Prince, in Hiſpaniola; where great Preparations were making, for the Reception of a General from Martinique, who was daily expected, to take upon him the Government of St. Domingo.

An unhappy Diſpute having lately ariſen, between the Hon. Button Gwinnet, Eſq; late Governor of Georgia, and General M'Intoſh, the commanding Officer of the Continental Troops in that State, the ſame was determined by a Duel between the Parties, with Piſtols, laſt Friday Morning ſe'nnight, when both the Combatants were wounded. Mr. Gwinnet died of his wound, and was interred Yeſterday ſe'nnight; and the General, we hear, lay dangerouſly ill.

The Tenders that are alternately ſtationed at Turks-Iſland, to prevent the Americans obtaining even a little Salt to ſeaſon their Proviſion, are all of trifling Force, the largeſt not mounting more than 8 Three pounders, and ſeldom having more than 25 Men.

On Tueſday laſt died Lieut. George Eveleigh, of the 2d Regiment.

The ſame Day died, Mrs. Katherine Burger, the Wife of Mr. David Burger.

Lieutenant Prevoſt of the 1ſt Regiment, is returned from his Captivity: He was taken on the 2d of March laſt, with a Number of Recruits inliſted in Hiſpaniola, in the Letter of Marque Brig. Chance, Jacob Johnſon, Maſter, mounting 10 Guns, and having (including the Recruits) about 60 Men, by the Greyhound Packet-Boat, *(not the Hound Sloop of War as formerly mentioned)* of 16 Guns, commanded by Captain Robinſon, and carried to Jamaica. Four other armed Veſſels were in Company with the Chance, and in ſight when ſhe was taken; and had not Capt. Johnſon, when aſked "*if he purpoſed to fight the Enemy*," ſaid "*no, for that ſhe was able to blow them all out of the Water*," 'tis thought the Packet might have been taken with Eaſe. Capt. Robinſon is ſaid to have treated his Priſoners in a Manner unbecoming a humane and generous Enemy.

Capt. Nathaniel King, who arrived at a ſafe Port in this State on Tueſday laſt, in 12 Days from St. Thomas's, beat off three Tortola Privateers (or uncommiſſioned Rovers) that watched his coming out of Port, and made ſeveral Attempts to take him during the Courſe of a whole Day.—Many ſmall American armed Veſſels have fallen into the Hands of theſe Rovers, by not firing upon them, and from an Apprehenſion of their being ſo well manned as to be able to board—whereas they have generally ſheered off, on a ſingle Gun being returned, and are very badly manned.——A Letter from St. Thomas's, by Capt. King, ſays, they had received certain Accounts at Porto Rico, by a Packet Boat, of War having been declared by Spain againſt Portugal.

The Sloop Liberty, Capt. Thomas, has been taken and carried into Tortola: And the Brig. Collector, Captain Tatem, was arrived at St. Euſtatius.

The Sloop from Penſacola, taken by the Rutledge Privateer, Capt. Milligan, has got ſafe into Port, after having been aſhore upon Cape Romain and deſerted.

We do not hear of any Britiſh Cruizers having been ſeen on the Coaſts from Virginia to St. Auguſtine, ſince the Brune and Merlin went to water at Cape-Fear.

The Cotesworth-Pinckney Privateer, Capt. Rankin, which ſailed on a Cruize the 27th of April laſt, after having been chaſed into Cape Fear River, by the Men of War that went to water there, proceeded off St. Auguſtine Bar, and would have attempted to board Captain Loſthouſe's Ship of 14 Guns, from London, lying there, but that a Number of Soldiers upon Deck diſcovered themſelves; ſhe afterwards met with a Snow Packet, of 12 Guns from Falmouth, ſaid to be commanded by Capt. Smith; and laſtly, narrowly eſcaped being taken by an armed Sloop, of 14 Guns, commanded by Capt. Mowbray, being favoured by a Calm, in which ſhe was rowed off.

Yeſterday Morning died George Sommers, Eſq; who arrived and ſettled here in the Year 1722, and lived to the Age of 77.

OUR Copartnerſhip ending this Day, by ALEXANDER GILLON retiring from Buſineſs, we requeſt every Perſon indebted to us, to ſettle with JOHN SPLATT CRIPPS and FLORIAN CHARLES MAY; and thoſe to whom we are indebted are deſired to call on them for Payment, on or before the firſt of Auguſt next.

ALEX. GILLON and Co.

I Shall be much obliged to thoſe who are indebted to me to ſettle their Accounts with Meſſ. Cripps and May, before the firſt of Auguſt next, particularly thoſe on open Account or Notes, and for Intereſt due on their Bonds.

ALEXANDER GILLON.

Sir JOHN COLLETON

Gives Public Notice,

THAT he will not be accountable for any Loſs or Damage that may happen to Freight on board any of his Schooners.

Wanted to hire immediately,

A Genteel HOUSE, on or as near the Bay as poſſible; it muſt have every out Conveniency for the Accommodation of a large Family, with a Chair Houſe and Stable.

Enquire of the Printer.

BILLS for a large Amount,

On Philadelphia or New-England,

TO BE SOLD,

Apply to the Printer.

THE Subſcriber acquaints his old Cuſtomers and others, that he now has, and purpoſes conſtantly to keep ready, a ſufficient Quantity of

Drawing Boot Legs,

Not inferior to any ever imported, which he makes at his Old Shop in Union-ſtreet continued, for Ready Money.

He will either purchaſe or take Apprentice one or two Negro Boys, to learn the Shoe-making Buſineſs. He likewiſe wants two good Negro Shoemakers, on Hire, for whom good Wages and punctual Pay will be given.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber, on Motte's Wharf,

SEveral Caſks of INDICO of different Qualities, and a Quantity of Sea-ſhore Hand-picked INDICO SEED; likewiſe a fine new Canoe-built Boat, 26 Feet 9 Inches long in the Clear, and 4 Feet 7 Inches and a half over the main Thwart, rows with ſix Oars and completely fitted with Stern Seats and good Lockers.

JOSEPH BALL.

CHANCE and BABRAHAM

WILL Cover this Seaſon at Mr. Henry Middleton's Plantation, at Gooſe-Creek, at Thirty-five Pounds currency each Mare, and a Dollar to the Groom.——The Money to be ſent with the Mares; if not, they will be immediately ſent back again. The Mares to be at the Owners Riſk.

RUN away ſome Time ago, a ſtout likely Negro Man, named JUNE, and his Wife CHARLOTTE, a likely luſty Wench, both of them lately belonged to Mr. Benjamin Simons of Scott's Ferry. It is imagined that they are harboured in or about Charles-Town, or the lower Part of Gooſe-Creek Pariſh: the Fellow was formerly a Carter about the Town, and ſometimes followed Fiſhing. A Reward of FIFTY POUNDS will be paid for apprehending and delivering the ſaid Fellow in Charles-Town, and TEN POUNDS for the Wench.

THEODORE GAILLARD, jun.

If they will return within thirty Days, of their own free Will, their paſt Offences will be forgiven.

JOSIAH FURMAN informs me of a Gelding 8 Years old, near 14 Hands high, paces a Travel, of a dark Bay or rather Brown Colour, no White about him, has an obſcure Brand on his near Shoulder, take it to be the Letter C: Alſo a Bay Mare near 14 Hands high, has no White, trots, is branded on the near Shoulder and on the Thigh with an S.

LEWIS COLLINS informs me of two Mares, one a Sorrel about 14 Hands high, paces and trots, has a ſwitch Tail, a ſmall white Spot on her near Flank, is branded on the near Shoulder with the Letters I. H. 7 or 8 Years old: The other a ſmall Black, near 13 Hands high, about 5 Years old, has a ſhort ſprig Tail, had on an old Bell, is branded on the off Thigh with the Letter C.——The Owners muſt prove their Property before

High-Hills, Camden Diſtrict, WOOD FURMAN.
May 17, 1777.

WILLIAM FOUST tells a White Horſe, about 13 Hands and an half high, about 10 Years old, is a natural Trotter, and branded thus on the off Shoulder.

PHILIP SHOTT tells a bright Bay Gelding, 14 Hands high, 8 Years old, branded on the off Shoulder J. paces a Travel, and has a ſmall Star. The Owners muſt prove their Property before me, (at Congarees)

RALPH HUMPHREYS, J. P.

STRAYED or Stolen out of my Yard on Friday the 21ſt of March,

A Sorrel Horſe,

About 14 Hands high, is ſhort made, has a long ſwitch Tail, a Star in his Forehead, a Roach Mane, trots very hard, and is branded on one of his Buttocks I. H.

Whoever delivers the above Horſe to me in Charles-Town, ſhall have Ten Pounds Reward.

THOMAS DOUGHTY.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber about three Weeks ago, a Muſtee Negro Fellow, about 19 or 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, is well made, has buſhy Hair, and is named AUGUST; he had on when he went away, a Pair of coarſe Oſnabrugs Trowſers and Shirt, and Straw Hat: Said Fellow ſome Time ago belonged to William Burrows, Eſq; and is pretty well known in Town. 'Tis poſſible he may be gone to the Southward, where he has ſome Friends at Mr. Heyward's Plantation. Whoever delivers the above Negro to me, or the Warden of the Workhouſe in Charles-Town, ſhall have the above Reward.

THO. DOUGHTY.

RUN away from the Subſcriber the 12th Inſtant, his Negro Boy TOM, about 18 Years of Age, ſtout and well made, he is known well in Town and at Dorcheſter. Whoever will take up the ſaid Boy, and ſend him to the Workhouſe, may receive FIVE POUNDS Reward: But if any Perſon will give Information of his being harboured and employed (which I have Reaſon to believe he is) a Reward of Fifty Pounds will be given on Conviction of the Perſon ſo offending.

JOHN BENFIELD.

STOPPED from a Negro, on the 20th Inſt. who was offering it to ſale, a HAT, ſuppoſed to be worth Ten or Twelve Pounds. The Owner proving his Property, and paying for this Advertiſement, may have it again by applying to Peter Quin, the Bottom of Unity Alley.

FOR SALE,

The Plantation whereon the Subſcriber reſides,

In St. John's Pariſh, known by the Name of SEATON,

Twenty ſix Miles diſtant from Charles-Town,

CONtaining twelve hundred Acres more or leſs, two hundred of which are eſteemed good Rice Land, with Water at command to overflow the Whole; a Part of the Proviſion Land cleared and under a good Fence, the remainder well timbered with Oak and Hickory; Convenient to a Landing on the Premiſes, are two exceeding good Dwelling-Houſes, one in good Repair, with every neceſſary Accommodation.—The Tract will admit of two Settlements, and will be divided if more agreeable to the Purchaſer. For Particulars enquire of

THOMAS BROUGHTON, jun.

Reeſes Society.

THE next Quarterly Meeting will be held on Tueſday the 3d of June next.——As this Society is now become reſpectable as to Number, and of Courſe increaſing in Wealth, a Matter of great Conſequence relating to its Permanency and future Welfare, will be agitated on that Day, when every Member (both of Town and Country) is moſt earneſtly entreated to be there.

By Order of the Preſident.

JAMES CURRY, *Secretary.*

P. S. Attendance is required at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon:—Dinner will be on the Table exactly at Two.

Wanted immediately on Hire,

A Handy Waiting-Boy, white or black, who underſtands the keeping of Horſes, and can be well recommended; he muſt travel with a Gentleman to Philadelphia. For further Information inquire of Captain de Brahm, in Anſonborough.

OLD JAMAICA RUM,

A few Hogſheads and Porter Caſks,

To be ſold for Caſh only, by

JOHN BENFIELD.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

The twenty-fifth of July next enſuing, if not diſpoſed of ſooner by private Contract,

A Tract of Land, on Cow-Caſtle, in Orangeburg Diſtrict,

CONtaining 150 Acres, with a good Dwelling Houſe, and 14 Acres in a good Fence, with the Proſpect of a good Crop. The Condition of the Sale is Caſh, or ſuch perſonal Security as the Proprietor ſhall think proper.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

To be SOLD,

An extraordinary ſenſible Mulatto Fellow,

near Thirty Years of Age, and for no Fault:

HE is very ſober and induſtrious, as good a Waterman as any in this State; knows a good Deal of the Ship Carpenter's Buſineſs, and is capable of overſeeing a Gang of Negroes in a Plantation. Enquire of ELIZA JOHNSON, on Trott's Point.

NORTH and TRESCOTT,

At their Store on the Bay, the ſecond Door South of the Exchange, and next to Mr. George Cooke's,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Beſt Old Jamaica, Demarara & common Rum,

WHICH they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms: They have alſo Gin in Jugs and Caſes, Oſnabrugs, Muſcovado and Loaf Sugar, White Lead and Spaniſh Brown ground in Oil, Linſeed Oil in Jugs and by the Gallon, Writing Paper, Nails of all Sorts, Lamp black, Pump Tacks, Sail Needles, Twine, Marline, Houſline and ſundry other Articles of Ship Chandlery.

A Maſter is wanted to teach a few ſmall Children.

Apply in St. Thomas's Pariſh, to

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

To be SOLD, Three Carriage Horſes,

IF they are not diſpoſed of at Private Sale by the 29th of May Inſtant, they will be put up to Public Sale that Day, oppoſite Mr. Wells's, and ſold to the higheſt Bidder.

T. MIDDLETON, jun.

LOST the 12th of November laſt, between the Beef Market and the Exchange,

A RED CORNELIAN SEAL,

Set in Gold, the Impreſſion a Coat of Arms, five Horſe ſhoes or a Chevron, an Antelope the Creſt; likewiſe an OVAL GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Seal and Button, ſhall receive ten Pounds for the Seal, and two Dollars for the Button, to the Printer hereof.

For SALE,

THE Subſcriber's valuable Plantation in Waccamaw-Neck, which runs from the River to the Sea Mark, containing about 1000 Acres, about 400 Acres of which is good Sea-ſhore Lands, and about 100 and 50 Acres good River Swamp, the remainder well timbered with Yellow Pine. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Maurice Simons, Eſq; in Charles-Town, or the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

ANTHONY MITCHELL.

THE Subſcribers are in Want of a proper Perſon to build a Draw-Bridge over Wappoo Cut. Any one willing to undertake the ſame, is deſired to apply as ſpeedily as poſſible.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT,
RICHARD HUTSON,
WILLIAM GIBBES,
THOMAS ELLIOTT,
BENJAMIN STONE,
MALLORY RIVERS,
ISAAC RIVERS.

W. B. HUTCHINS,

Begs Leave to acquaint his Friends,

THAT after the Whitſuntide Holidays, he will charge the following Prices for his Pupils, viz. for Writing, Arithmetic, &c. 7 l. 10 s. per Quarter, excluſive of Pens and Firing for the Winter; and for Reading 6 l. per Quarter.—He hopes no one will think his Charge immoderate, conſidering the Circumſtances of the Times, and the enormous Advance in Price for every Neceſſary of Life.

The Subſcribers

Having entered into Copartnerſhip, under the Firm of

WILLIAM WAYNE and Co.

PURPOSE to diſpoſe of Merchandiſe, Country Produce, Negroes, Lands, Houſhold Furniture, &c. by Auction, on the uſual Terms. Gentlemen, who may be ſo obliging as to favour them with Commiſſions, may rely on their utmoſt Endeavours for their Intereſt, and the ſtricteſt Punctuality in the Settlement of their Accounts. Their Counting-Houſe is kept at the Corner of Elliott-ſtreet and the Bay, formerly occupied by William Wayne.

WILLIAM WAYNE,
JOHN MILLING.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.